

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1971

Established 1887

WEATHER-PARIS: Foggy early, fair... LONDON: Fair... CHANDEL: BOMBS: Fair, Temp. 57-56 (16-2), NEW

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S. Military, Yugoslavia, and Lebanon.



Associated Press. LARD—British soldiers taking shelter behind low wall in Belfast yesterday.

Cut Down by Submachine Guns Detectives Are Killed in Belfast

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Two detectives died in a submachine-gun fire today investigating a burglary of Belfast's Catholic tin-ware shops.

On Eve of Parliament Opening Queen's Security Is Tightened After 2 Explosions in London

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—An explosion just around the corner from Scotland Yard early today spread fears that bombers might strike at tomorrow's ceremonial opening of Parliament by Queen Elizabeth.

India Reports 24-Hour Battle Along Border

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (AP)—Indian soldiers battled Pakistani forces along the East Pakistani border for 24 hours in retaliation for the shelling of a border town.

Ground Crews Battle Police, Hurl Baggage Strike Strands 12,000 at London Airport

ON Nov. 1 (AP)—More than 200 travelers were stranded at London Airport today when ground crews staged a sudden and violent strike.

India Fears Storm Toll Of 10,000 Cyclone Strikes East Coast Area

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (NYT)—Thousands of people, perhaps as many as 10,000, were killed by hurricane-force winds and a tidal wave when a cyclone hit the eastern coast of India Friday night.

Peking's Red Flag Hoisted Outside UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 1 (UPI)—The red flag of mainland China was hoisted for the first time today outside the United Nations.

Not Guilty on 7 Charges S. African Dean Gets 5 Years For 3 Offenses of Terrorism

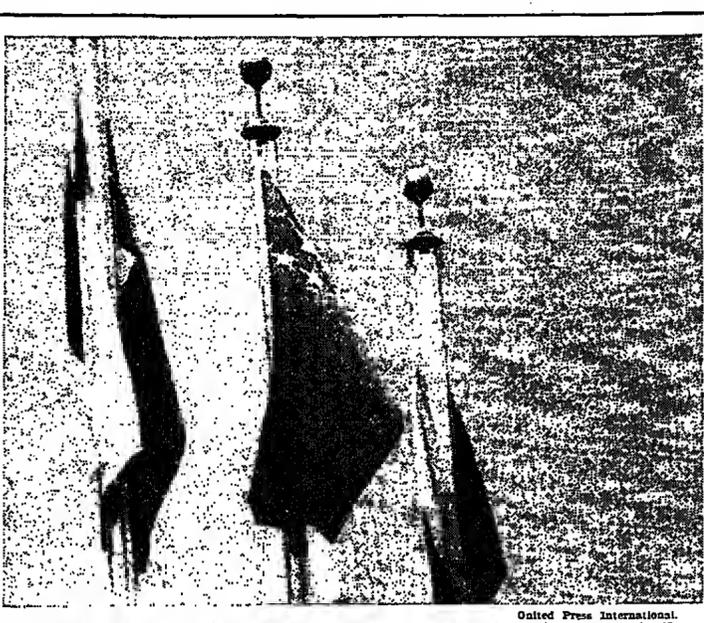
PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg was sentenced to five years in prison today after being found guilty of offenses under the South African Terrorism Act.

Ukrainian Bishops Defy Pope, Hold Banned Synod in Rome

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Ukrainian Catholic bishops announced today tonight that they are holding a synod in defiance of a Vatican ban on such an assembly.

NYSE Prices Drop Sharply

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices today plunged on a broad front, carrying the Dow Jones industrial average to a new low for the year.



United Press International. NEW MEMBER—Red flag of mainland China, with five gold stars (center), flying for first time in front of the United Nations building yesterday in New York.

Laird Ties GI Pullout To Aid Bill Warns Cut May Hurt Saigon Role

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Nixon administration today increased pressure on Congress to revive the foreign aid program with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warning that failure to do so would imperil America's withdrawal from Vietnam.

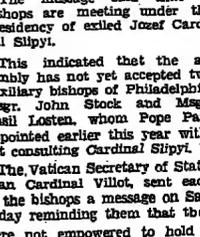
U.S. 3d Quarter Deficit Seen at \$11 to \$12 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—The U. S. Balance-of-payments deficit for the third quarter, on an official settlements basis, is expected to be between \$11 billion and \$12 billion, according to government sources.

Reds Said to Use Nausea Gas For First Time in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 1 (AP)—Communist forces have used toxic gas for the first time in Cambodia, employing nausea gas to knock out more than 100 Cambodian government soldiers.

Dean French-Beytagh



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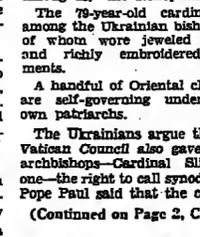
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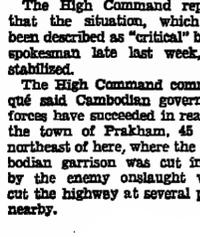


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In East Germany

'Fastest Possible' Agreement On Berlin Is Brezhnev Aim

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (NYT)—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev ended three days of consultations in East Berlin today with a call for the "fastest possible" conclusion of the German-level talks aimed at implementing the four-power accord on Berlin.

Brandt Favors Early Meeting With Pompidou

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight that he believed it would be "useful and desirable" if he had a special meeting with French President Georges Pompidou before January.

Mr. Brandt, in a French television interview, was responding to this question: "You are favorable to a European summit conference proposed by Mr. Pompidou. At what date could it take place and in order to prepare for it, do you think it necessary to advance the meeting scheduled with President Pompidou in January?"

Mr. Brandt replied: "I begin with the idea that a European summit could take place in the first half of the coming year. Since we will meet for regular French-German consultations in January or February, it does not seem to me to be necessary for this reason to advance our talks with President Pompidou."

"But for other reasons and for other problems—evident at the present time—it could be useful and desirable to have an additional Franco-German meeting, this time before the month of January."

Mr. Brandt has sent a letter to Mr. Pompidou proposing a meeting before their regular semi-annual encounter. French sources said that Mr. Brandt's letter was being studied "in a favorable spirit."

Seoul Wants North Korea Less Isolated

Move Is Aimed at Liberalizing Reds

SEOUL, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—South Korea is to depart from its policy of containment against North Korea and will instead try to see the North opened up to the outside world, a cabinet minister said today.

Unification Minister Yung-sun Kim told the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee that more contacts with the outside world would prompt moves of liberalization in the North.

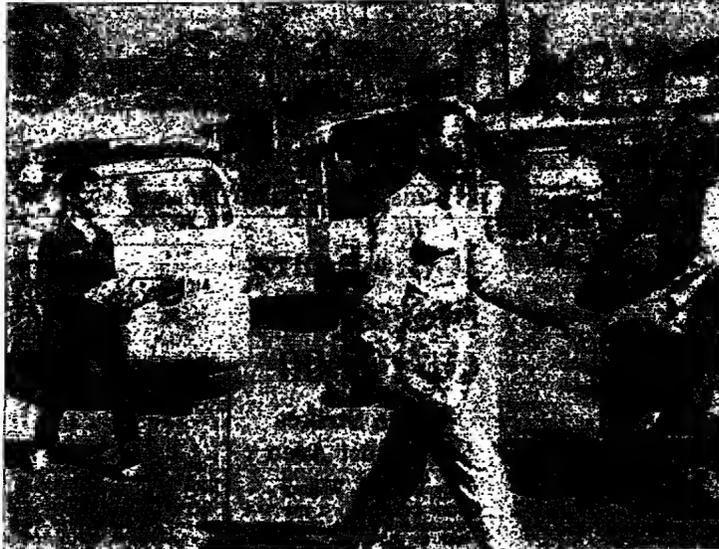
He said there was no change in South Korea's basic position to seek reunification through UN-sponsored general elections—a formula opposed by the North.

Sen. Hughes Sees A Red S. Vietnam

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D-Iowa, says South Vietnam eventually will become a Communist country despite American efforts in Southeast Asia.

"The only question now is when," Sen. Hughes said Saturday. Speaking at a Democratic-sponsored voter registration rally for 200 young persons, he said U.S. troops in Vietnam are currently "fighting a political rear-guard action."

Sen. Hughes declared that South Vietnam is "already a dictatorship" because of the election of President Nguyen Van Thieu without an opponent.



AMNESTY—Two former Viet Cong prisoners, with clothing given to them on release, in Bien Hoa Saturday. The two were amnestied along with nearly 3,000 others, for the occasion of President Thieu's inauguration. Most prisoners, however, will remain in Bien Hoa for three or four months training before release.

Warns Again on Refugees

Mrs. Gandhi Says U.S. Takes Short-Term View on Pakistan

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 1 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said today that the United States was taking a "short-term" view of the crisis with Pakistan and warned that the influx of East Pakistan refugees had strained India beyond the breaking point.

"Every single day brings 30,000 to 40,000 more refugees with new tales of horror," Mrs. Gandhi told a packed luncheon news conference. "We will not tolerate them."

Mrs. Gandhi, on a three-week foreign tour, is spending five days in Britain to discuss the deteriorating situation with Pakistan. In talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath, she has asked for British support to deter Pakistan from sparking open warfare with India.

At her news conference today—and in speeches during the weekend—Mrs. Gandhi has said angrily and emotionally that the 9.5 million East Pakistani refugees in India pose a threat to the country's social, economic and political stability.

"People have been saying how long can you stand it?" she said. "That date has long since passed. I feel I am sitting on the top of a volcano and I honestly don't know when it is going to erupt. I honestly cannot prophesy what will happen or how we are going to deal with it."

Asked about her visit to the United States, starting Wednesday, and talks with President Nixon, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I think the U.S. is taking a rather short-term view of this situation. Perhaps this is because the countries involved are far from the West. But we are living with this horror from day to day, this exodus of millions of helpless people."

Mrs. Gandhi has been critical in the past of the Nixon administration's arms shipments to Pakistan and Washington's refusal to criticize the Pakistani regime publicly. For nearly seven months, the Pakistani Army, composed almost entirely of West Pakistanis, has been seeking to crush the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit here has so far yielded mixed results. Despite official sympathy in London, British officials have reservations about her contention that there is no need for an Indian political initiative and that the East Bengal problem is one to be solved by Pakistan and the elected officials of East Bengal. The British feel that Mrs. Gandhi will have to speak to Pakistan sooner or later.

Mrs. Gandhi has also met resistance in her efforts to spur Britain and other European countries to put pressure on Pakistan by withholding economic and military aid. The British view is that if this is overdone, President Mohammed Yuhay Khan of Pakistan may be driven toward his hardline advisers who urge immediate action against India.

"Everybody is busy telling us that we should show restraint," Mrs. Gandhi said. "I don't see how we could have shown any greater restraint in the face of this tremendous threat to our stability and security. Where has this restraint taken us?"

The first was Cardinal Sillipi's accusation at the current Synod of Bishops that the Vatican ignores persecuted Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union for the sake of a diplomatic accord with Moscow.

India Reports Battle Along Pakistan Line

(Continued from Page 1)

the arson seriously affected life in the camp, the spokesman said. On the western border, near Jammu, the spokesman said Pakistani riflemen fired on an Indian Air Force reconnaissance helicopter Saturday, but caused no damage to the aircraft. The crew was not injured.

Later that same day, also near Jammu, in northwestern India, Pakistani troops fired on Indian border forces, who fired back, the spokesman said. The Indians suffered no casualties, but the Pakistanis were seen dragging away one body, he said.

The Indian spokesman also charged that a Pakistani military plane flew over Srinagar, the capital of northern Kashmir state, today. He said Indian forces fired on the plane but did not bring it down.

In other developments, Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram said yesterday that Pakistan's warlike posture left India with no alternative but to prepare itself for any eventuality.

After Aid Bill Defeat

Cannally and Thieu Discuss Future of U.S. Economic Help

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (NYT)—Secretary of the Treasury John B. Cannally met today with President Nguyen Van Thieu in talks covering the future of continued American economic aid to South Vietnam and the U.S. Senate vote last week to end the foreign assistance program.

Official spokesmen said that Mr. Cannally, who represented President Nixon at Mr. Thieu's second inauguration yesterday, discussed not only the prospects for aid in the 48-minute meeting but also political and military affairs. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker also attended.

South Vietnam's economy is kept afloat by U.S. aid and Saigon officials are clearly apprehensive over the Senate decision on the bill, which included \$549 million in economic and technical assistance for this country. Of this amount, \$150 million represented a special fund to offset the diminished American spending as a result of the departure of American troops.

"Cloud Over Vietnam" — "The Senate has thrown a cloud over the whole future of Vietnam," said one American official. "The Vietnamese are worried and are in touch with us about the prospects. We tell them that there are efforts under way in Washington to try to revive the bill and to work out something else."

Officials said that Mr. Cannally undoubtedly discussed the aid vote in his conversations with Mr. Thieu and assured him that Mr. Nixon was doing all he could to restore the program. The Senate vote does not affect military aid for South Vietnam, which is estimated roughly at about \$2 billion a year.

The news from Washington came as South Vietnam observed an extensive series of economic reforms, all based on the assumption that American economic aid, now totaling about \$700 million a year, would continue at the same rate for at least the next two years. The amount, which includes funds authorized outside the foreign aid bill, is regarded by officials here as vital to South Vietnam's economy with income totaling \$700 million a year as against exports of only \$12 million.

"Reducing Dependence" — "The reforms are aimed at reducing our dependence on American aid," said a ranking Vietnamese official. "But the package assumes a declining level of aid, not a sudden cutoff."

The reforms, expected to be announced next week, will involve a change in the exchange rates of the piaster, tariff changes, and

other measures viewed as steps toward strengthening the economy, long with inflation, inefficiency and bureaucratic confusion. The government will also seek to encourage action and to virtually close the black market in currencies.

Cannally in Bangkok — BANGKOK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mr. Cannally arrived here today to begin talks with Thieu at a time when the government is taking a hard look at its close relationship with the States.

Premier Thanom Kittiwong will meet Mr. Cannally who talks would include the defeat of the foreign aid bill. Officials here were expected to question Mr. Cannally about Mr. Nixon's new economic policies, particularly the 10 percent surcharge.

7 Guerrillas Die in Clash Near Saigon — SAIGON, Nov. 1 (AP)—force of local militiamen led by U.S. helicopter gunships have killed seven Communist guerrillas in a clash near the city of Saigon on the celebrated National Day. The guerrilla command said that 19 guerrillas were killed in 15 captured yesterday in a clash near Duc Duc, site of a village massacre of Buddhist monks earlier this year.

South Vietnam observed National Day almost peacefully today. The holiday marks the 1,163rd anniversary of the founding of the country.

By dawn only ten guerrillas had been reported in whole country, compared with such attacks at the same election day, Oct. 3.

Meanwhile, the U.S. force Vietnam cut back manpower, 5,800 men last week. The weekly drop in six months, U.S. command said today.

The first 900 Viet Cong members of nearly 3,000 to be freed were freed Sunday. Military spokesmen said it would take all week to free the 2,938 prisoners the government said last week would be released by the end of the week.

Aid Ban Seen Peril to U.S. War Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

million in economic aid for Vietnam, Mr. Laird said, adding: "As we withdraw personnel, the economic program takes on considerable significance."

The whole American effort, Mr. Laird explained, is designed to prepare the South Vietnamese to take on a larger role and this involves both economic and military strength.

The defense secretary said under questioning that he did not believe the Senate's negative vote was "final." He said he would "assure the Vietnamese that corrective action is going to be taken."

"No Worse Time" — Mr. Laird, who returned last week from a NATO meeting in Brussels, said, however, that the Senate action "could have come at no worse time." It could affect the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union as well as other negotiations, he said.

"It is most important to assure our allies we are not backing away from our commitments," the secretary said, calling the military assistance and sales programs in the aid bill "vital to the success of future negotiations, to the success of the whole planning program."

Earlier today, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the Senate rejection of the aid bill weakens Mr. Nixon's bargaining position vis-à-vis the Chinese and the Russians.

He said that congressional approval of a continuing resolution to maintain the assistance program was imperative. The State Department said that an abrupt end to foreign aid would undermine one of the "basic assumptions" of the Nixon Doctrine, which is said to seek "orderly" transition to a new pattern of international relations.

"No Impairment" — But a spokesman said that an end to military-aid authority would not impair American ability to keep the balance in the Middle East for "a couple of months." Enough equipment is in the pipeline under supplementary funds appropriated last December, he explained.

At the Pentagon, however, spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm told newsmen that military aid was a central part of American strategic planning. "It is absolutely essential," he said, "we be able to provide that assistance."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has jurisdiction over aid, is the immediate key to revival of the program although continuing resolutions

Ukrainians Defy Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

had no such jurisdiction outside his see of Lvov in the Ukraine. Cardinal Sillipi, who spent 18 years in Soviet prison camps, is not allowed to return here. The Russians released him in 1959 and allowed him to come to Rome.

But he is still accepted by Ukrainian Catholics as their spiritual leader. The Ukrainian bishops have not announced the agenda for their synod. Church sources said that they probably are drawing up plans to elect their own bishop and deciding on the machinery of electing a successor to Cardinal Sillipi.

The reasons for the bishops' move were twofold, church sources said. The first was Cardinal Sillipi's accusation at the current Synod of Bishops that the Vatican ignores persecuted Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union for the sake of a diplomatic accord with Moscow.

Second, there is a widespread feeling among the Ukrainians that the Vatican is trying to absorb them in the West to suppress their ancient tradition of ordaining married men and, by directly nominating the two Philadelphia auxiliaries, refusing the Ukrainians the right to nominate their own bishops.

Ukrainian churchmen say that these rights and traditions were guaranteed by the treaty when their church established communion with Rome in 1596.

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Hotel -Apartamento das Arcadas ***
Hotel Lido ***
Hotel de Inglaterra **
Hotel Paris **

MONTE ESTORIL
Grande Hotel ****
Hotel Atlântico ***
Hotel Monte Estoril ***
Hotel Zenite ***
Hotel Miramar **
Hotel Londres **

WEATHER

CITY	TEMP.	COND.	WIND
ALGAEVE	61 F	Partly Cloudy	10
AMSTERDAM	51 F	Partly Cloudy	10
ANKARA	59 F	Partly Cloudy	10
ATHENS	62 F	Partly Cloudy	10
BEIRUT	77 F	Partly Cloudy	10
BELGRADE	57 F	Partly Cloudy	10
BOMBAY	85 F	Partly Cloudy	10
BUDAPEST	55 F	Partly Cloudy	10
CAIRO	75 F	Partly Cloudy	10
CASABLANCA	57 F	Partly Cloudy	10
COPENHAGEN	53 F	Partly Cloudy	10
COSTA DO SOL	78 F	Partly Cloudy	10
DUBLIN	58 F	Partly Cloudy	10
EDINBURGH	54 F	Partly Cloudy	10
GENEVA	54 F	Partly Cloudy	10
HANOI	85 F	Partly Cloudy	10
HELSINKI	54 F	Partly Cloudy	10
ISTANBUL	64 F	Partly Cloudy	10
JAKARTA	85 F	Partly Cloudy	10
LONDON	51 F	Partly Cloudy	10
LISBON	61 F	Partly Cloudy	10
MILAN	58 F	Partly Cloudy	10
MONTREAL	52 F	Partly Cloudy	10
MOSCOW	48 F	Partly Cloudy	10
MUNICH	57 F	Partly Cloudy	10
NEW YORK	58 F	Partly Cloudy	10
NICOSIA	75 F	Partly Cloudy	10
OSLO	53 F	Partly Cloudy	10
PARIS	57 F	Partly Cloudy	10
PRAGUE	55 F	Partly Cloudy	10
ROME	61 F	Partly Cloudy	10
SANTO DOMINGO	85 F	Partly Cloudy	10
STOCKHOLM	54 F	Partly Cloudy	10
TEL AVIV	85 F	Partly Cloudy	10
TOKYO	65 F	Partly Cloudy	10
VIENNA	55 F	Partly Cloudy	10
WARSAW	53 F	Partly Cloudy	10
WASHINGTON	52 F	Partly Cloudy	10
ZURICH	54 F	Partly Cloudy	10

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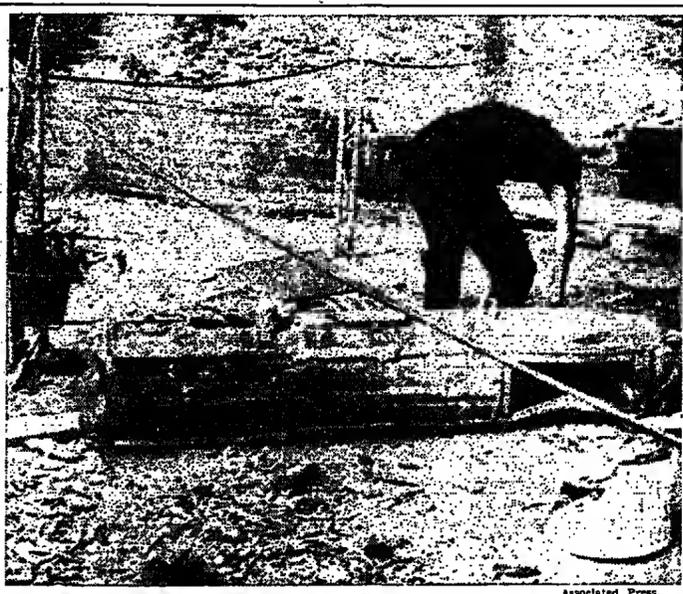
Blast Possible Today Cannikin Opponents Lose New Court Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—U.S. District Court Judge George Hart Jr. ruled today that the federal government must release some of its secret documents about the environmental effects of the five megaton atomic explosion set for later this week beneath the Alaskan island of Amchitka.

Muskie Urges Nixon to Ease A-Ban Stand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—A Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie called on the Nixon administration yesterday to give up its demand for on-site inspections in the Soviet Union as a condition for the end of the underground testing of atomic weapons.

2 Persons Home When Missile Came Through the Roof



Walleye missile (center-ground) after it crashed into Tennessee home Sunday.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A dummy missile which crashed through a judge's luxury home in nearby Strawberry Plains yesterday came close to injuring two persons in the house, Judge James Parrott of the Tennessee Court of Appeals was away at church when the 900-pound missile was accidentally dropped by a Navy fighter-bomber.

Village in Poland Confused: It Wasn't Muskie After All

JASIONOWKA, Poland (NYT).—The official scrapbook of the cultural center in this tiny village 20 miles from the Soviet border begins its latest entry this way: "Will our Sen. Muskie become President?"

Home's Main Room The main room of the house contains several religious pictures, a few plants, a daybed, a large chest, a simple table and three chairs.

Muskie's Relations Mrs. Klimowicz is 56 and unemployed except for what she can earn by knitting, working in the fields or doing odd jobs. Her husband died in the war and her daughter, Krystina, suffers from a muscular disease.

Chinese Absent From Albania's Party Congress

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—China was not listed among the delegations present when the sixth Albanian Communist party congress opened this morning in Tirana with a report by party first secretary Enver Hoxha.

Police in Ohio Claim \$10-Million Narcotics Seizure

TOLLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Police seized what they said was more than \$10 million worth of pure heroin and cocaine and 238 pounds of marijuana in weekend raids at the local airport and railroad station.

Peace Council Plea

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The disarmament committee of the World Peace Council has urged the UN General Assembly to help prepare a world conference on disarmament.

House Blocks U.S. Help on Busing Costs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The House today rejected an administration-supported bill to authorize \$1.5 billion in federal funds to help schools pay the costs of desegregation during the next two years.

Senate Votes 40 Million Acres, \$1 Billion for Alaska Natives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Senate today passed a bill to settle the U.S. debt to native Alaskans with a billion dollars in cash and at least 40 million acres of land.

U.S. Would Help European Nations Loft Satellites

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The government announced today its readiness to assist European countries in carrying out satellite projects for peaceful purposes.

Coal Strike In U.S. in Its Second Month

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—The nationwide coal strike moved into its second month today with mounting economic consequences in the key coal states and no hint of progress in contract talks.

Channel Collision Sets Ship Afire

EASTBOURNE, England, Nov. 1 (AP).—Crewmen today extinguished a fire on the Liberian-registered ship Epsilon in the English Channel.

New Crater in Canaries

FUENCALIENTE, Canary Islands, Nov. 1 (AP).—A new crater, preceded by a tremendous explosion, opened today on San Evaristo volcano, which has been in eruption for seven days.

Elephants Frostbitten In Rockies Snowstorm

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 1 (AP).—Residents of southern Wyoming and northern Utah were digging out yesterday from a storm that piled up 3-foot snow drifts and was blamed for at least 11 deaths in the Rocky Mountain area.

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War of the Worlds Does It Again, Radio Drama Panics Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 1 (AP).—A Buffalo radio station's local adaptation of Orson Welles' classic radio dramatization of the "War of the Worlds" lit up the city police switchboard with more than 100 calls from worried residents last night.

12-Mile Limit for France

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A government bill for extension of French territorial waters has been introduced in parliament, officials said today. It asks a 12-nautical-mile limit (it is now three miles) except where the distance to a foreign coast is less than 24 miles.

Hanoi Brands Thieu Traitor To Fatherland

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—North Vietnam's peace delegation today branded South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu a traitor to his fatherland.

Susan B. Anthony On \$2 Bill Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Asserting his support for Women's Lib, a New York Congressman is introducing legislation today reviving the \$2 bill with suffragette Susan B. Anthony's picture on it.

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Sato Would End Treaty With Taiwan

As Relations With Peking Normalize

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Premier Eisaku Sato said today that the 1952 peace treaty between Japan and Nationalist China would be scrapped in the course of normalizing relations with Peking.

At a parliamentary committee meeting, a committee member asked whether the treaty would be scrapped as relations with China are normalized, and Mr. Sato and Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda replied: "Yes."

Pressed as to whether the government had already decided to abrogate the treaty, Mr. Sato said:

"It is not that simple. The collapse of the basis [of the peace treaty with Taiwan] does not immediately lead to abrogation. We have international rights but we also have international obligations."

Letter to Dulles

The Japanese premier who signed the treaty, Shigeru Yoshida, wrote to the then U.S. secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, in 1951 saying the peace treaty was based on the fact that Taiwan was a member of the United Nations.

A Socialist deputy, Susumu Fujita, asked that this letter be read in the committee today, then suggested that the very basis of the peace treaty had now collapsed with China's admission to the UN in place of Taiwan.

But Mr. Sato reminded the deputy that the peace treaty had been approved by parliament, and added: "We have not reached any conclusion on the handling of the problem. But we would tackle it so as not to contradict the concept of one China."

Restaurant Boat Fire Kills 21 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The death toll rose to 21 today in a weekend fire that flashed through a new floating restaurant.

Twenty-seven persons still were missing in the blaze that ravaged the 3,000-ton, three-decked restaurant, the Jumbo, while workmen prepared it for a scheduled formal opening this week. Forty-two persons were injured. The vessel had just been towed to the Aberdeen district of Hong Kong Island when a plastics spraying machine apparently exploded.

Marijuana Flag Flies At Johnson Library

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 1 (AP).—A crowd of about 80 people, carrying a black flag with a marijuana-leaf emblem on it, staged a demonstration at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library here yesterday, saying they wanted to turn the \$18.6-million library into a free hotel. Two men were arrested.

N.Y. Doctor Praises Chinese Medical Care, Acupuncture

By Tillman Durdio

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Samuel Rosen, a 74-year-old New York City ear specialist, has returned from a trip into China and reported that a demonstration of an ear operation he was prepared to give was not needed.

"I found Chinese otologists have been doing the operation for years and very expertly, too," Dr. Rosen said.

Two decades ago, Dr. Rosen devised a way to operate on the stapes of the middle ear and remedy the rigidity that causes deafness from the failure of this tiny bone to transmit sound vibrations to the audio nerve.

The operation has since become commonplace around the world, largely as a result of Dr. Rosen's demonstrations in many countries. He and his wife went into China with equipment and were prepared to teach the operation.

"I was never asked," Dr. Rosen said. "I also had planned to test the effectiveness of Chinese use of acupuncture to cure deafness, but the Chinese did not invite me to do so and so I did not press the matter. However, I did lecture on ear problems and show slides at the hospitals I visited."

Praises Health Care

Dr. Rosen and his wife, who serves as his assistant in operating his ear-testing equipment, left from here to return to New York. They were in China for a month as guests of the Chinese Medical Association.

He had high praise for the system of delivering health care to the people of China at only nominal cost through "barefoot doctors," or personnel trained to treat simpler ailments, and clinics and hospitals with trained doctors for the more serious illnesses.

Calling the system very effective, he said that "it's like 800,000,000 people on Medicare from the cradle to the grave."

Dr. Rosen saw many operations for which doctors used acupuncture for anesthesia, a recently developed technique in China. He reported that the method was always effective.

He described one operation on a middle-aged male doctor during which the upper left lobe of

a lung was removed while the man was under acupuncture anesthesia from only one needle stuck into the inside of his lower left arm.

"He was cheerfully conscious throughout the operation," Dr. Rosen said, "and chatted with the surgeon, who was a friend of his."

Chinese Not Sure

"Chinese doctors themselves are not sure how and why acupuncture anesthesia works," Dr. Rosen reported, "but obviously they are onto something. It is a revolutionary advance."

Dr. Rosen also thought acupuncture for the treatment of diseases, including deafness, was "something to which I would not say no."

Dr. Rosen reported that Chinese doctors did not use acupuncture for all kinds of anesthesia. More recently, he said, they performed his ear operation, which he said they probably learned from the Russians, using Novocain.

He said that he believed China's program of birth control was becoming effective, even in rural areas. He reported that daily pills, condoms, vasectomies, sterilizations for women and abortions were all used in the program. More recently, he said, anti-pregnancy pills effective for a month had been administered, though still experimentally.

Cleaver Denies Algeria Gave Him 3 Months to Leave

ALGIERS, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Self-styled Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver said here today he planned to return to the United States, but not because he had been told to leave by the Algerian authorities.

He denied that Algeria—his base for the last two years—had ordered him to leave the country within three months, as claimed by rival Black Panther leader Huey Newton on a recent television program in San Francisco.

"There has been nothing suggesting that," Cleaver said. Cleaver's wife, Kathleen, and their two young children returned to the United States about three weeks ago.

Asked whether he was going back too, he said: "I'm definitely going to leave." But he refused to say when.

He said the international section of the Black Panther party would continue to operate here after he had gone.

Ruler's Grip Loosens Bourguiba's Ill Health Opens Power Struggle in Tunisia

By Henry Giniger

TUNIS, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Tunisia, long one of the most stable of Arab republics, is undergoing a serious political crisis as sickness and age gradually loosen the tight grip of its long-established leader, Habib Bourguiba.

President Bourguiba, who has ruled for 15 years, is 68 and critically ill. The succession is an open question, and a power struggle has begun among his followers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bourguiba has continued to demonstrate that he is still to be reckoned with.

At a meeting last Tuesday of the newly formed Political Bureau of Tunisia's ruling group, the Neo-Destour socialist party, the president reaffirmed his support of Premier Hed Mestiri by naming him the party's secretary-general. He also had the premier resign as head of government and asked him to form a new cabinet.

The president acted after the news that had long been simmering in the country boiled to the surface at the party's eighth congress, held recently at Monastir. It was the first such congress in seven years.

From it, Ahmed Mestiri, a 46-year-old, tall and ascetic-looking lawyer and politician, who has served as a minister in sev-

eral governments, emerged as the leader of a large group favoring democratizing the party and liberalizing Tunisia's political life. This brought him into direct conflict with Mr. Bourguiba and those immediately around the president, notably Mr. Nouira. Reacting swiftly, they suspended him from the party.

At the same time, the controlled press launched a campaign against him, accusing him of managing the unity of the country and of sedition.

The president made it clear that he regretted having yielded to pressure in allowing the congress to take place. He told the newly elected Central Committee that instead of reconciling divergent opinions, the congress "has merely made clear the division of the nation and brought into the open hostile clans."

Against Extremes

He told the Central Committee that he favors gradual liberalization but warned against going "from one extreme to another."

Mr. Bourguiba is said to be concerned that too much democracy would create the kind of instability and disorder that has afflicted other Arab countries.

He is said to be particularly concerned about Tunisia's uncomfortable position in North Africa. The country is sandwiched between two military dictatorships, Libya to the east and Algeria to the west, and Mr. Bourguiba is anxious to continue a regime featuring a strong executive so as to be better able to fend off the country's neighbors.

But since Tunisia achieved independence from France in 1956, the intellectual class has grown constantly in numbers and in restiveness, while Mr. Bourguiba, who was the leader of the independence fight, maintained his authoritarian habits as chief of state.

For Collegiate Direction

As the principal spokesman for those favoring reforms, Mr. Mestiri pushed through the congress a strong resolution calling for collegiate direction of political affairs, for elections at all political levels, and "for an end to the practice of designation and choice."

At the opening of the congress, Mr. Bourguiba declined a suggestion that he be made president for life and instead said he will withdraw when his term ends in 1974. He proposed Mr. Nouira as his successor.

In electing the 58 members of the Central Committee, the 1,000 delegates chose first the former premier, Bahi Ladgham, who was dismissed last year by Mr. Bourguiba and has since been in disgrace. Second in the voting was Mr. Mestiri. Mr. Nouira, despite Mr. Bourguiba's backing, came in sixth.

Crisis Over Executive

A crisis developed immediately afterward over the method by which the Central Committee was to name the 14-member Political Bureau, the top executive group. Mr. Bourguiba has been accustomed to naming its members himself.

At the meeting of the Central Committee a week ago Friday, the president made a concession by handing over a list of 20 names acceptable to him for the Political Bureau. He told the committee that it could elect the 14 people from among those on the list.

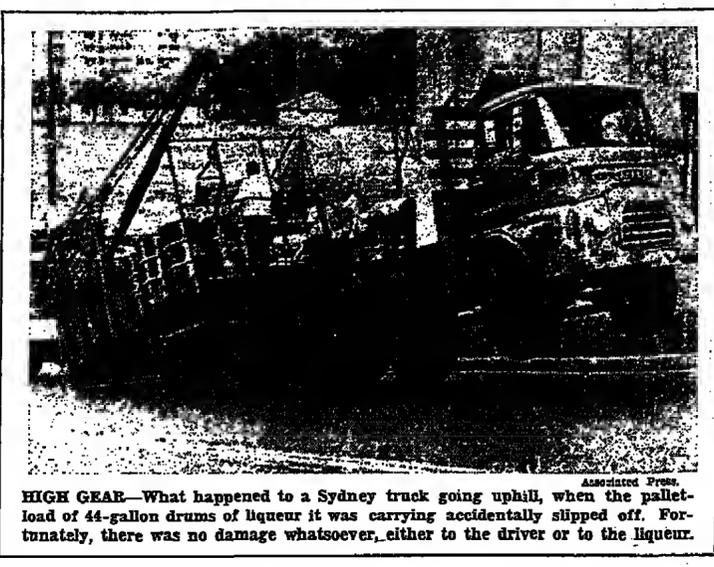
Neither Mr. Ladgham nor Mr. Mestiri, the two most popular men in the party, judging by the results of the election for the Central Committee, figured on the list.

The 14 men named represent an older generation that fought with Mr. Bourguiba against the French.

Mr. Mestiri's followers denounced the election later as "a masquerade."

Israelis Hold 12 Arabs

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Twelve Arabs suspected of being guerrillas were rounded up by Israeli soldiers in the occupied Gaza Strip last night, a military spokesman said today.



HIGH GEAR—What happened to a Sydney truck going uphill, when the pallet-load of 44-gallon drums of liqueur it was carrying accidentally slipped off. Fortunately, there was no damage whatsoever, either to the driver or to the liqueur.

Czech to Act For Cubans Held by U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1 (AP).—The State Department said yesterday that Vladimir Cebis, counsel and secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, will represent 22 pro-Castro Cubans the U.S. government says flew into the United States illegally last Tuesday.

The Cubans say they came here to attend an international sugarcane convention and have refused to leave, maintaining they have a right to attend the meeting, although the State Department earlier had turned down their request for visas to attend the convention.

A hearing was scheduled later today before a U.S. Immigration Department officer from Washington, who will decide whether the Cubans can be expelled.

The Cuban government has no diplomatic relations with the United States, and the Cubans being detained here requested that they be represented by someone from the Czech Embassy.

A State Department spokesman, sent here after the Cubans arrived, said yesterday that the Czech Embassy has informed the U.S. government it will make Mr. Cebis available to meet the Cuban request.

The Cubans detained are three airplane crewmen and 19 men who identify themselves as sugar experts and have been so identified by Havana radio. But a source close to the sugar conference said a review of their names showed that none are known technologists.

The State Department has said visas were denied in line with a practice of not issuing visas to Cubans unless they are members of official delegations to the United Nations or other international organizations of which Cuba is a member.

Right to Attend

Havana radio has said they have a right to attend the conference because "Cuba is the world's leading sugarcane producing country and one of the 48 member countries of that international association, the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists," which is holding the meeting.

The ISSCT is a loosely knit organization of all nations that deal with sugarcane. Some 53 nations are represented at this conference, and organizers say that membership is not formal but comes basically from attending the conferences, which are held every three years.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service guarded the Cubans for two days at an airport motel, then moved them to the U.S. naval air station at nearby Belle Chasse, La., where they have been since.

Greek, Ill, Gets Prison Respite

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A civil court today interrupted for six months the imprisonment of retired Gen. George Iordanidis, serving on eight-year jail term for participation in a terrorist group.

After brief deliberation, the court accepted the testimony of several doctors that interruption of the sentence and outdoor life was necessary to improve the health of the 69-year-old former soldier.

The doctors of the prison hospital where Iordanidis was being held said the general suffered from high blood pressure, coronary stenosis, arthritis and diabetes. Continued imprisonment could cause coronary thrombosis, said the doctors.

WHO Calls Cholera in Lisbon Not Grave

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (AP).—The UN World Health Organization (WHO) said today the cholera outbreak in Lisbon is "not serious" and is merely a repetition of last summer's outbreak in Spain.

A WHO spokesman explained the number of cases was "comparatively small, restricted to a part of the town and treatment is efficient." "Two dead and 64 stricken have been announced publicly by Portuguese authorities."

U.S. Girl, 14, Held 10 Hours By a Killer in the Philippine

MANILA, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A guitar-strumming Filipino killer held a 14-year-old American girl hostage for more than ten hours today but spared her life under a helicopter escape plan engineered by two Philippine newspaper publishers and a Filipino crime reporter.

The desperado, one of a five-man gang of robbers, stabbed a maid to death with an ornamental saber, shot and wounded Mrs. Charles R. Butler with a sawed-off shotgun and then seized Susan Butler as a hostage till the escape plan was worked out.

The gunman, who said he was an escaped convict, was flown by a Manila Times helicopter to a mountainous area 75 miles northwest of Manila. Police said he was thought to have connections with the pro-Peking guerrillas operating in the mountains.

The gunman held Susan hostage for nine hours in a bedroom of the Butler home in Manila and then boarded the helicopter, where he also led two other hostages, her uncle, wealthy businessman Stewart Raab, 53, and a Manila Daily Star crime reporter, Rutherford Batuligas, 31.

Gun at Abdomen

During the flight he kept Susan's right arm tied to his right arm while holding the shotgun to her stomach. During the nine hours in the bedroom he had drunk Scotch whisky, eaten pork and beans, whistled and occasionally strummed a guitar.

"It was terrifying," Susan told newsmen later. "I was wondering whether he would kill us or not."

The drama began when the five-man gang tried to rob the Butler house in Forbes Park, one of Manila's wealthiest residential areas. A maid, Martina Caldeza, 49, became hysterical and Susan's abductor stabbed her to death and shot Mrs. Butler.

The four other gunmen fled when they heard the firing, which brought guards racing from next door, a house occupied by Manila Mayor Antonio Villegas. The gunman seized Susan as hostage and 200 policemen surrounding the house were helpless.

The gunman asked for food, scotch and crime reports; Batuligas as a negotiator. When Mr. Batuligas arrived he was told to take off his shirt to prove he was not armed.

Over scotch the gunman told Mr. Batuligas he had killed the maid and was prepared to kill again if he could not get out of the house. He was calm at first but later became desperate and even wrote a suicide note, Mr. Batuligas reported.

Joselyn P. Roco, publisher of the Manila Times, and Gen. Emano Mendez, the Swiss-Philippine publisher of the Manila Bulletin, were among the newsmen who flocked to Forbes Park.

'Getaway Money'

The publishers devised a plan for the gunman to take the hostages to the nearby Manila polo club and fly in the Manila Times helicopter to freedom. At 6:41 GMT the pilot emerged from the house with the gunman, a gray jacket pulled up around his face, his hair hidden by a baseball cap.

The gunman and the hostages boarded the helicopter and flown to a place near the mountain town of Botolan in Zambales Province. There the gunman released after collecting \$2,500 cash as "getaway money."

Mr. Batuligas said the gunman shook hands with him.

"What do I call you?" the porter asked.

"Just call me Shotgun," the man said. "I will get in to with you soon."

China Snubs Israeli Note

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 (AP).—China has rejected a note from Foreign Minister Abba Eban congratulating Peking on its admission to the United Nations, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The Peking Post Office returned the cable, written in French, with the notation that the two countries have no postal relations.

Israel voted in favor of seating Peking in the world body and expelling Nationalist China.

Caribbean States Seek to Unite in A Single Nation

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 1 (NYT).—A plan for a new political union of Commonwealth Caribbean countries; that envisions an end of Britain's political presence in the region by the end of 1973 was published yesterday.

The plan was agreed on in Grenada last July and is known as the Declaration of Grenada. It was signed by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana, one of the four independent Commonwealth Caribbean territories; and premiers of five West Indies associated states created by Britain in 1967.

The three other independent territories—Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, a West Indies associated state, did not sign the declaration.

The declaration states that the participating territories seek the establishment of a Caribbean state that would end all colonialism in the region.

The creation of a West Indies nation, it said, provides the best means for attaining political freedom and social and economic justice.

Cuba and Russia Halt Upsurge of Latin Revolution

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP).—Cuba and the Soviet Union issued a joint communique today calling "an upsurge of the revolutionary movement in the countries of Latin America" and condemning "joint efforts by imperialism and reactionary oligarchies to contain this movement."

The communique, carried by Tass, followed a visit by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to Cuba that ended Saturday.

It said Mr. Kosygin had talks with President Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders "in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding."

The communique peppered with direct and indirect criticism of the United States. The Russians condemned "the U.S. imperialist blockade against Cuba," violations of Cuban air space and "hostile actions." Tass said, adding that they also spoke against the unlawful presence of the North American military base of Guantanamo in Cuban territory.

R. L. Evans Dies; Mormon 'Voice'

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Richard L. Evans, 65, the spoken word accompanist for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir national radio broadcast since the 1930s, died today. Mr. Evans, a member of the Council of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, died of complications of influenza.

Mr. Evans's voice was familiar in millions of households each Sunday morning. He produced and wrote the program of "music and the spoken word," broadcast from Tabernacle Square.

Two Congressmen Seek Lower Limit On Congress Age

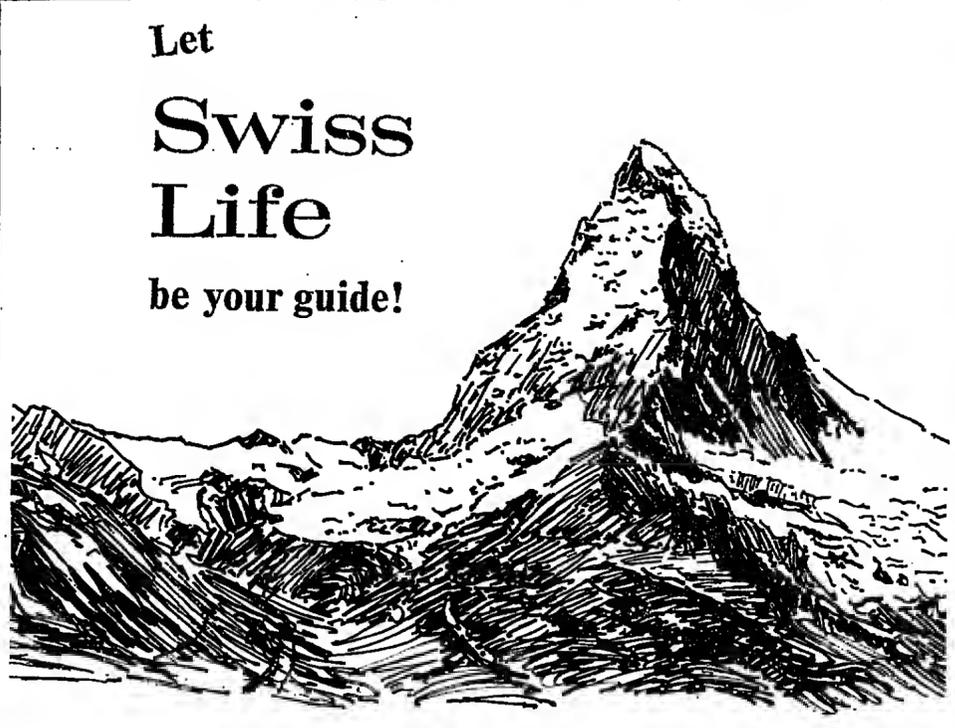
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D., Mass., today announced they will introduce a constitutional amendment which would lower the minimum age for members of Congress.

The amendment would reduce the minimum age of senators from 30 to 27 and of members of the House from 25 to 22.

The three-year reduction in minimum age follows the precedent set by the 26th Amendment, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

Rippon Off to Bonn

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market entry negotiator, flew to Bonn today to give a lecture and to talk with West German officials.



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The Risks of Economic Failure

As the weeks have passed since the President launched his new economic policy, the initial upsurge of public confidence that the program would stop inflation, boost national output and employment and restore equilibrium to the balance of payments has given way to doubts and uncertainties. These anxieties stem directly from the way the administration has handled both its foreign and domestic economic policies.

The President's decision to yield to the demands of George Meany of the AFL-CIO and other labor leaders for an essentially autonomous tripartite pay board, subject only to the vaguest supervision of the government's Cost of Living Council, has led to the widespread belief that the hold-down of wages will be too weak to stop cost inflation. This would create an impossible dilemma for the public members of the price commission: either they would have to permit companies to pass through cost increases and thus keep the price inflation rolling or they would have to clamp down on prices and intensify the profit squeeze on industry, with slowing effects on the economy and employment.

In the international area, the administration has gone to the other extreme and has been so aggressive as to raise fears of a long period of monetary instability and deteriorating trade. The administration has insisted that other countries must value their currencies, drop trade barriers against American goods and assume heavier defense burdens in order to bring about a massive swing in the U.S. balance of payments. But foreign resistance to American demands is increasing as unemployment abroad rises and the danger of an international depression grows.

The administration seems to think that it is in a "no lose" position on both the foreign and domestic economic fronts. The administration's economists have always been highly skeptical that an incomes policy would greatly contribute to slowing inflation: it seems unlikely that they suddenly changed their mind on Aug. 15. Adminis-

tration planners apparently have believed that either inflation would gradually slow down after the freeze—because overall fiscal and monetary policies were at last having their effects on prices—or the inflation would not slow down. In the latter case, the administration would be able to assert that, in adopting an income policy, it had done everything its critics wanted but—as it had warned all along—such policies were useless or even harmful to the economy.

In the international area, the administration also has what it seems to regard as a no-lose position: Either foreign governments will yield to U.S. demands, or they will refuse to yield and the administration will be able to use the import surcharge, the "buy American" clause of the investment tax credit and other measures to protect American industry and labor from foreign competition—a policy that would undoubtedly have great short-run popularity.

But the fatal flaw in such reasoning is that in actually the administration is by no means in a no-lose position, either domestically or internationally. If the administration's Phase Two programs fails, not only will the nation suffer a resumption of inflation but it will fall back into a pattern of slow growth or stagnation.

And the no-lose international economic policy will involve heavy losses for this country and others if monetary instability continues, unemployment spreads, barriers to trade and payments increase and the non-Communist world splits into autarchical blocs.

In Washington and in foreign capitals, a much stronger effort to avoid such a replay of the 1930s has become urgent. Only if nations begin to adjust their policies to the needs of one another and to resist domestic pressures for protection or retaliation will it be possible to avoid a still more serious breakdown of the international monetary system. Here and abroad, this effort must be supported by coordinated fiscal and monetary measures to stimulate economic recovery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Senate's Blind Vote

The Senate's vote to kill foreign aid was capricious and blind. It resulted—or so it seems at first look—not from a deliberate plan, still less from an intelligent one, but from a fluke political mood in the Senate, the absence of one-third of its members and perhaps even the lateness of the week and the hour. That "the world's greatest deliberative body" should in this sudden and shoddy manner decide to end a program of historic dimensions—a program which, in our firm judgment, remains essential to the American interest in a peaceful world—must sadden anyone who respects democratic institutions.

To be sure, the fault is not entirely the Senate's. Fifteen Republicans, including the GOP national chairman, joined 26 Democrats in rejecting the program. In the final showdown, the President confined his own counsel to a message issued after the vote. His earlier criticism of the motives and manners of states which voted to expel Taiwan from the United Nations doubtless contributed to the Senate's already strong inclination to punish such states by cutting off aid. Nor did Mr. Nixon help the cause by including in the bill an inflated \$341 million item for Cambodia. Inclusion of the item gave the whole bill the character of a referendum on the Indochina war, and Mr. Nixon's hard fight for that item consumed much of the political energy he was willing to expend on the bill.

Still, it was the Senate that voted. Those

senators with a record of opposition to effective (and ineffective) aid programs were at least being consistent in rejecting this bill. The same cannot be said for such previous advocates of enlightened internationalism as Sens. Bayh, Church, Cranston, Fulbright, Mansfield, Pell and Symington. Mr. Church delivered himself of a brilliant critique of aid—that is, aid as it existed ten years ago, before the experience of Vietnam and before the influence of Congress began to force important changes—such changes as the declining American share in the developed world's aid load, the quickening trend toward funneling aid through international agencies, and more effective congressional oversight. Mr. Mansfield, equally impervious to these developments, declared airily that a "new foreign aid concept" is required.

What is required, of course, is not a new concept of aid but a willingness to cope with the real world. For the Senate to pass so casually from close debate of particular items in the bill to a sweeping assault on the whole program is unconscionable. The isolationist "signal" to the world is disastrous. Fortunately, there is probably enough previously appropriated aid money in the pipeline to keep actual aid operations going reasonably smoothly until the Senate recovers its balance and, through a continuing resolution or another appropriate legislative device, puts at least a minimal program back on the track.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cutting Off American Aid

American aid on a big-hearted scale has become such an accepted part of the international scene that the Senate vote to cut it off seems like an impious interference with a law of nature. President Nixon will do what he can to reverse it; but sharp cuts there will be. The priority which he will inevitably give to the main military aid programs, although these will also suffer severely, means the main savings will be at the expense of economic and technical assistance. The Senate's vote was like an explosion of resentments that had long been accumulating at the excessive burdens left to America by her often ungrateful friends and allies. The spark was provided by the

vote at the United Nations against the American resolution to avoid the expulsion of Formosa, in which even such trustees as Britain and Israel—as most Americans must have seen it—"rattled."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Red Dragon?

The Red Dragon is the largest, most politically zealous and least predictable piece in the game. The plenipotentiaries of Chairman Mao will not scruple to play East against West; to play the "Marxist-Leninist heretics" of Russia against the "decadent capitalists" of America. The world of big-power diplomacy is becoming at once riskier and more realistic.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1896
NEW YORK—Dispatches from Havana indicate that the late October weather, always to be dreaded in Cuba, has produced its usual results among the Spanish troops. The sick are being brought back in batches. Four hundred more arrived at Havana Friday night, thus making 700 in 24 hours. For the present there seems no immediate hope of any practical result of the military operations now in progress.

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1921
NEW YORK—The agitation against the conviction on a charge of murder of the two Italian Communists, Sacco and Vanzetti, continues to be carried on by Communist societies in this country. The Workers Defense Union of Italy, the Committee of the Defense of Political Prisoners, the American Labor Alliance and other Communist organizations decided at a mass meeting to carry on protests throughout the country.



Lyndon Johnson's Legacy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—On March 30, 1967, President Johnson had all the Democratic state chairmen to the White House for a reception. As each shook the President's hand, a photograph was taken—to be sent to the chairman as a useful political memento.

At a dinner that night in the Washington Hilton, Johnson spoke with great effect of what he had done for the poor and the disadvantaged of America. Suddenly he said he had come to the point in his speech where Mrs. Johnson had told him to stop, but he was going on. He spoke about Vietnam, calling the war a vital defense of freedom and denouncing the critics as traitors.

When he finished, all but two of the people in the room rose and applauded. Those two never received the picture taken of them with the President.

That characteristic vignette makes a useful corrective to the statesmanlike portrait Lyndon Johnson paints of himself in the Vietnam passages of his memoirs. He was not calm and detached on the war; he was fiercely committed to military victory, and he could be petty or vindictive toward anyone who disagreed.

A Sad Exercise

As excerpted in the newspapers, the memoirs are a sad exercise in Johnsonian self-justification, showing no signs of new insight or regret on Vietnam. Among other things, the former President writes from such men as Robert McNamara and Sen. J. W. Fulbright to show that they once favored his war policy. But of course all that really shows is that they eventually recognized the destructive cost of the war, while it is doubtful that he ever did.

But his principal effort, by way of enlisting retroactive supporters, is to suggest that President Kennedy would have sent American combat forces to Vietnam had he lived. He quotes a second-hand newspaper account of a 1961 Fulbright-Kennedy meeting and says it pointed up what everyone in the administration knew: "That keeping our word might mean spilling our blood."

Then Johnson tries to associate President Kennedy with a 1961 report by Gen. Maxwell Taylor that urged a U.S. ground combat commitment. Kennedy never rejected that proposal, the memoirs say; he just deferred action on it. But when a President does not approve a plan, not even after two years, he has rejected it.

John Kennedy, when he came to consider Vietnam, was profoundly skeptical of military advisers who urged the commitment of American combat forces. As Arthur Schlesinger has persuasively argued in the New York Review of Books, Kennedy had had the same advice in regard to the Bay of Pigs and Laos—and rejected it. And he also knew very well the history of the French war in Indochina.

The Imponderables

No one can prove what President Kennedy would or would not have done in Vietnam. But those who contend that he would have followed the Johnson course of massive American intervention have a good deal of Kennedy history to overcome, and they can hardly make the case with evidence as feeble and self-serving as appears in the newspaper extracts of the Johnson memoirs. The whole Johnson account of Vietnam can be measured against the mass of historical material already available. For example, Don Oberdorfer's superlative new

book on the 1968 Tet offensive, "Tet," leaves unbroken Johnson's assertion that he knew all about it ahead of time.

But it is in a wider sense that the reality of the Vietnam war—and of its reflection in the Johnson White House—is missing from these memoirs.

Reality was a President who took the United States into a major land war without ever telling his people that he was doing so.

Reality was the decision to drop more bombs on a small peasant country than fell on Europe in World War II—and then to be surprised and regretful when it turned out that there had been fewer civilian casualties.

Reality was the widespread use of deadly herbicides for the first time in any war, despite scientific warnings that there could be last-

ing damage to the vegetation and the people of Vietnam.

Reality was the arrogance of Washington's assumption of the right to decide the mode of life—and death—in a wholly different society thousands of miles away.

Reality was a President who long resisted arguments for bombing halts and real peace approaches, who abused or humiliated critics, who only when he saw public opinion turning against him changed his line and told Clark Clifford: "I've got to get me a peace proposal."

Self-justification is an inevitable human trait, and a man as big and proud as Lyndon Johnson could hardly be expected to suppress it. But by returning to the defense of his Vietnam policies he only reminds us of the years that so deeply wounded the presidency and the country.

Laughing It Up With Leonid

By Robert G. Kaiser

PARIS—President Georges Pompidou gave last week's state visitor to France a metallic-green SM Citroen-Maserati, a fast and expensive French sports car. When Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union saw his gift, he was so excited that he played with it for more than 20 minutes, disrupting his official schedule.

During his six days in France Brezhnev did most of the talking. "He told a great many jokes," one French official recalled, "some of them funny." Much of his humor was directed at his own foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko. In Marseilles, visiting a French firm that specializes in underwater exploration, Brezhnev announced that he would not get into one of the capsules which the firm sends to the bottom of the ocean. But Gromyko, Brezhnev said, could live in one of those capsules on the floor of the Mediterranean for three months—he had the boss's permission.

Several times during the week Brezhnev was late for an appointment for no apparent reason. "He seemed to want to be late, to show he was the master of his own time," a French official said.

These glimpses of the 64-year-old Soviet leader, disclosed by French officials over the weekend, are more revealing of the man than his official and public performance here last week, which was restrained and heavily circumscribed by Soviet and French security precautions.

Brezhnev's program in France—chosen by the Soviets from alternatives suggested by the French government—provided few opportunities to see the country or its people, and several of the chances it did offer were couched during the week by Brezhnev himself.

No Press Conference

There was no press conference to give Western newsmen a session with the Soviet Communist party's general secretary, and only two interviews—one with the French Communist party newspaper, the other with the government-controlled French television. Both were devoted to Brezhnev's private views of life, like his love of cats and hunting, and his time-locked cigarette habit, which opens only every 45 minutes. And on French TV Brezhnev acknowledged that on official visits to the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, "I see 'Swan Lake' a good 10 times every year."

Asked about the lack of a press conference, a Soviet official here said Brezhnev just didn't like to give them. (He never has faced the Western press.) "Some people don't like it, you know," this official said. "You have a multi-millionaire in America; I think his name is Hughes. He doesn't like press conferences, isn't that right? Not that I want to make any comparison..."

The French government was delighted that the trip went so smoothly, unmarred by serious incidents or faux-pas. The protests against the Soviet Union which went on here all week did not have much impact, and did not come near Brezhnev himself.

What French officials really thought of their new Russian friend will probably remain a secret. President Pompidou, as one of his aides put it, is a very careful and discreet man. The French government regards the contents of the talks themselves as "top secret."

Regarded as Talkative

But French officials felt able to make a few revealing remarks. "You would not be incorrect to infer that Monsieur Brezhnev did most of the talking in the meetings with President Pompidou," an official at the Elysee Palace said. "I think he talks a little too much," another participant in the talks observed.

During the talks Pompidou sometimes wanted to avoid any comment on a subject raised by Brezhnev, and said nothing, one official reported. In those situations the Soviet leader kept talking "as if to fill the air."

Many of the talks had a professional quality, partly because the substantive results of the meeting were negotiated in Moscow in advance by French Ambassador Roger Seydoux and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

But Brezhnev also spoke with authority and conviction on many subjects, and seemed in command of his material. French officials said. In general, some sources reported, Brezhnev made a better impression on Pompidou this year than he did last October in Moscow, when the French president made a state visit to the U.S.S.R.

Bernard Levin

From London:

In the United States,
an excess of demand over
supply is met by increasing
the supply; in Britain,
by reducing the demand

LONDON—A few weeks ago I discovered, quite by accident, a great truth about the difference between Britain and the United States. Ever since I have been brooding about my "discovery," and I think it is time I made it public.

I stumbled upon the principle while making, of all things, a couple of telephone calls, both of them in London and to other numbers in London. The first call was to "Directory"—what is called "Information" in America—to get a number that was not to be found in the phone book. The reason it was not to be found was that I did not know the name of the subscriber (The party I wanted to speak to had rented an apartment for a short period). I did, however, know the exact address, and I gave it to the directory operator, of whom I was speaking. For you must know that London's telephone service is equipped with a listing of numbers not only by subscribers' names but also by addresses—the "street guide," it is called. This special phone book is not published, but is kept by the Department of Directory, Enquiries, and very helpful it is, too.

Or was. For great was my surprise, on asking that the telephone number I wanted should be sought in the street guide, to be told that the street guide had been abolished, and if I did not know the name of the subscriber, I could not be helped. As it turned out, and as you shall hear, that information was untrue; but all in good time.

The Busy Signal

My second telephone call that morning was to a number which proved to be busy. I left it awhile and dialed again; still busy. Again, with a like result. At this point, I began to suspect that the number might be out of order (frequently when this is the case, it gives the busy signal continuously). But, as it happened, the London telephone system has a quick method of coping with this problem. The caller dials his operator and explains; the operator dials the number being called; the second operator tests the line with a simple device, and reports to the caller's operator whether the line is really busy. In conversation, or whether it has developed a fault; and the caller's operator reports the answer to the caller.

Our phone operators and the system are unable to manage the legitimate requests of all these subscribers; the solution, therefore, is to choke off the traffic by closing down, or pretending to close down, the system if used to satisfy them. It has clearly never occurred to those in charge that it might be a better plan to improve the system for responding to requests.

That the American principle making money by supplying what potential customers want has drawbacks I would not deny; examples at random, the suburb of Tucson, Ariz., and the Americana Hotel, Manhattan. But the British principle, which is one losing money by refusing to supply what potential customers want, has produced similar horrors and a far lower standard of living to go with them. I prefer the American; but how are going to effect the change-over?

One French official complained to a colleague that this simple son of a Russian peasant probably didn't need to be regaled with the brass-helmeted Republican Guard, a relic of the French monarchy still brought out for ceremonial occasions. "You're quite wrong," another French official replied. "Monsieur Brezhnev complimented the Guard."

Letters

Red Consistency

It must be tough being a Communist in the West. After years of attacking and trying to subvert the government of the country in which he lives he is constantly finding that his heroes, whether they be in Moscow or Peking, are subverting him. He attacks fascist Spain, Greece, West Germany, the United States, etc., only to find that at the same time his heroes are establishing ever-stronger economic and political links. What's more, he denounces capitalism with undiminished venom at a time when his models of anti-capitalism are increasingly embracing it. On the other hand, the Communist has never been troubled by problems of consistency. LOWELL SNAVELY, Amsterdam.

India and Pakistan

Your editorial (HT, Oct. 31) regarding the emel of war on the Indian subcontinent quite rightly asks the Indians to show their real willingness to hold a discussion on the East Pakistan issue. The Indians, after successful partition of India, somehow man-

Snoopy a Pig?

Snoopy in that secretary's name on a pretty nasty trick. It comes as a bit of a shock that film revealed as a male chauvinist pig. It's enough to send one into Women's Lib—male female. H. WARREN, Munich.

New York Stock-Exchange Trading

Main table of New York Stock-Exchange trading, listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, and Last prices, and volume.

European Gold Markets table showing prices for London, Zurich, and Paris in U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars table showing bid, asked, and changed rates for various terms like 1 Day, 2 Weeks, 3 Months, and 6 Months.

Universal Telephone, Inc. advertisement featuring a large '7.18%' interest rate and text describing demand deposits and services.

Toronto Stocks table listing closing prices for various Canadian stocks on Nov. 1, 1971.

Mutual Funds table listing various funds with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details.

MONTREAL STOCKS table listing various Montreal-based stocks and their prices.

ELLIS G. ZUERICH advertisement for a Swiss bank, including contact information and services offered.

Large table of international stocks and bonds, including columns for High, Low, and Last prices, and volume for various global securities.

Additional advertisement for Universal Telephone, Inc., featuring a large '7.18%' interest rate and promotional text.

Sato Gets Outline of U.S. Demands

By Richard Halloran
 TOKYO, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Robert Anderson, who was secretary of the Treasury in President Eisenhower's administration, has outlined to Premier Eisaku Sato that the United States has more than 100 demands in a protectionist trade war and therefore should be to a package of economic demands from President Nixon.

ford to raise the yen and that such a revaluation presupposes a simultaneous revaluation of the West German mark by 8 or 9 percent.

The paper added that many officials believe that if Japan makes concessions on all pending economic issues and Washington in return consents to a small yen revaluation, there is no guarantee the small revaluation would be approved in multinational negotiations on adjustment of currency parities.

Klasen Says Realignment Must Include a Dollar Cut

HAMBURG, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said today that a general realignment of parities should include "a modest dollar devaluation" and a "moderate revaluation of other currencies."

West Germany is prepared to make sacrifices toward a solution of monetary problems, he said, "but our sacrifices must remain within our economic capacities." A dollar devaluation would be the best way to bring down the exorbitantly high revaluation rate of the DM, Mr. Klasen said.

Well-placed Japanese and U.S. sources here said that Mr. Anderson, in unpublished meetings with Mr. Sato today and last Friday, laid out the President's demands in preparation for negotiations scheduled to begin when Secretary of the Treasury John Connally arrives here next week.

In a speech before Hamburg's Overseas-Club (Overseas Club), Mr. Klasen also said that the next Group of Ten conferences on major monetary problems would be in Rome on Nov. 23 and 24.

If the Group of Ten should fail to find an acceptable realignment arrangement by year-end, Mr. Klasen said, the Common Market countries should seek fixed exchange rates in the EEC area, and they should be allowed to float jointly against the dollar.

Mr. Anderson was reported to have said that Mr. Nixon wants Japan to revalue the yen by more than 15 percent, although he did not name a precise figure. It is currently trading about 360 percent above the official rate.

Mr. Klasen said that all members of the Group of Ten nations are striving for a speedy return to fixed exchange rates with wider bands of up to 3 percent on either side of parity.

Mr. Klasen said that if there is no EEC area, "everybody will be left to himself. In fact, it is hard to seriously imagine such a negative development."

Package Proposal
 The sources said that Mr. Anderson outlined a package intended to overcome the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments with Japan. They said it would include the following:

DM 'Overvalued'
 He said the current float of the deutsche mark has led to its "over-valuation." The de facto DM revaluation against the dollar now amounts to nearly 10 percent.

Controls Necessary
 Whatever happens, he said, West Germany will not be able to carry on without some sort of foreign exchange controls. He called such controls "new legal regulations" and cited Bonn plans to place reserve requirements in the form of cash deposits at the Bundesbank on corporate borrowing abroad.

Japanese export restrictions on automobiles, color television sets and other products that have shown rapid increase in sales in the American market.

Such "protection against external influences" on the country's stability policy is necessary because any exchange rate, however realistic it may appear, can be thrown off balance through fluctuating short-term capital, he said.

But the high revaluation rate is placing the burden of this economic normalization one-sidedly on West Germany's export industry, and a slower growth in exports cannot simply be replaced by higher domestic consumption and expanded public spending, he added.

U.S. defense burdens in Asia.

The current cooling-off process of the West German economy signaled a normalization of the economic climate in the country and not a recession or crisis, Mr. Klasen said.

The active response of large New York City banks to the needs of business customers and their aggressive fund mobilization efforts gave new dimensions to monetary policy problems over the past 20 years.

Rejection Report
 TOKYO, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Japan will reject the trade and monetary proposals it expects Mr. Connally to make, the newspaper Yomiuri said today.

Mr. Klasen stressed that a dollar devaluation must be part of such a general currency realignment.

As a result, he said, the response of the financial markets to changes in monetary policy became "uncertain, or, at least, different from what was expected on the basis of past experience."

Investment Counsel Division Arnold Bernhard & Co. Inc. New York City

European Address: Case 200, Eaux Vives, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Foreign Investment in U.S. Rises

Direct investments in U.S. business ventures by companies based abroad increased \$1.4 billion last year to \$13.2 billion, the U.S. Commerce Department reports. Capital inflows accounted for about \$1 billion of the increase; reinvested earnings totaled about \$400 million.

Girotti Replaces Cefis at ENI

Raffaele Girotti has been appointed president of the Italian state oil company ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi), a government-owned company since 1967, takes over from Eugenio Cefis, who has moved to the chemical giant Montecatini Edison.

Matsushita Seeks NYSE Listing

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is applying to the New York Stock Exchange to have the American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) for its shares listed. Each ADR represents 10 shares of the company's common stock, which are currently valued at 408 yen (\$1.24) a share on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Algeria-Gibraltar Pipeline Study

The technical and economic aspects of building a natural gas pipeline from Algeria's Hassi Rmel gas field in the Sahara through Morocco, across the Strait of Gibraltar, and into Western Europe will be studied by Williams Brothers Engineering Co. of the United States under a contract signed with Sonatrach, the state-owned Algerian oil group.

Toshiba, Nippon Electric Eye Link

Tokyo Suihaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) and Nippon Electric Co. are discussing the possibility of collaborating in developing, producing and selling computers, Toshiba says.

Control Data Postpones Offering

Control Data Corp. has announced that due to market conditions it is postponing its previously stated plans for a public offering of equity securities later this year.

Fed Aide Attacks N.Y. Banks' Credit Policy

By H. Erich Heinemann
 NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Major banks in New York City, through their eagerness to accommodate the credit needs of large corporate clients, have helped to drive interest rates to record levels and have hampered the ability of the Federal Reserve System to stabilize the national economy, a research official of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York charged over the weekend.

George Budzeika, who works in the banking studies department of the Fed, asserted that the behavior of the big banks here had put "severe pressures on the effectiveness of monetary policy."

Bonn Said to Plan 56% Tax on Units of Foreign Firms

BONN, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The government plans to impose a 56 percent corporation tax on West German subsidiaries of foreign companies and also will deprive the firms of some tax "privileges," reliable sources said today.

Burns Testifies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Arthur F. Burns, chairman of President Nixon's Committee on Interest Rates and Dividends, said today the committee will seek to encourage downward adjustment of interest rates that have not responded fully to market developments over the past year.

The Economics and Finance Ministry is considering introducing such changes, effective Jan. 1 1974, together with its general tax reform program, the sources said.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Burns said his committee "would certainly frown upon any premature upward move of rates that had previously been sluggish in moving down."

Under existing legislation, joint-stock companies are required to pay a 15 percent tax on dividends and a 51 percent corporation tax on non-distributed surplus earnings.

Details of a voluntary dividend program have not been worked out yet, so for the time being the committee has asked that dividends basically remain frozen in accord with the Cost-of-Living Council guidelines, he said.

'All the Mistakes of the '30s'

Banker Sees Growing Recession
 By Clyde H. Farnsworth
 FRANKFURT, Nov. 1 (NYT).—"What we have seen in the last six months convinces me of only one thing—that we are still capable of making all the mistakes of the 1930s," the German banker said.

Company Reports

West German companies, unable to cash out such transactions, are said to have suffered an eventual 9 percent tax rate disadvantage against their foreign competitors as a result of this legislation.

No Recession, Schiller Says

HAMBURG, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller, rejecting a statement by a leading German industrialist, denied today that West Germany's economy is in a serious recession.

They will approach federal ministers, parliamentary committee members and others in an attempt to prevent Bonn from introducing what they call "discriminating moves" against the interests of foreign capital holders, the sources said.

Mr. Schiller, who has advanced his views in some spirited discussions with other Frankfurt bankers, said in an interview: "We have to distinguish between hope and reality. The difference between official expectations and actual performance over the last half dozen years provides ample justification for belief in a credibility gap."

	1971	1970
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	121.2	106.4
Profits (millions)	3.9	7.8
Per Share	0.46	0.92
Yearly		
Revenue (millions)	361.6	358.7
Profits (millions)	5.9	20.0
Per Share	0.70	2.25

Mr. Richebacher, who has advanced his views in some spirited discussions with other Frankfurt bankers, said in an interview: "We have to distinguish between hope and reality. The difference between official expectations and actual performance over the last half dozen years provides ample justification for belief in a credibility gap."

	1971	1970
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	87.2	59.0
Profits (millions)	6.78	8.32
Per Share	0.20	0.19
Yearly		
Revenue (millions)	1,825.8	1,865.6
Profits (millions)	25.12	25.84
Per Share	0.76	0.80

He argued that the core of the problem today is that every country is fighting to keep up its employment levels. This, he said, is what makes the situation comparable to the monetary and trade struggles of the 1930s, when all countries pulled each other into the abyss.

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But Mr. Richebacher said the foreign companies will not give up their export markets so easily. They will continue to sell even if they make no profits. In his view, exchange rate adjustments have only a limited effect on trade flows.

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Volkswagen Cited
 As profits are reduced there will be less investment and "more and more recession in the world," he said. He cited Volkswagen as an example. The car maker has just announced cutbacks in machinery orders esti-

Dow Sets Year's Low In N.Y. Price Debacle

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average today plunged below its previous low for the year, as New York Stock Exchange prices fell on a broad front.

slow trading. Activity picked up, brokers said, after the Dow industrials fell below the year's low.

Survey Finds U.S. Industrial Goods Prices Are Stable

By Michael C. Jansen
 NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Industrial commodity prices in October achieved their greatest stability since World War II, according to a survey conducted last week by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

One analyst attributed the steep drop to investor disappointment when the market failed this morning to carry on the gains of the previous two sessions.

Control Data Postpones Offering

Control Data Corp. has announced that due to market conditions it is postponing its previously stated plans for a public offering of equity securities later this year.

Even gold shares, which have traditionally moved counter to the market, fell. The drop was attributed to the decline in gold prices in Europe. Among the gold issues, American South African dropped 1 1/2 to 32, Campbell Red Lake 1 3/8 to 12, Homestake 1 1/2 to 17 and Dome Mines 2 1/4 to 50 3/4.

Bonn Said to Plan 56% Tax on Units of Foreign Firms

BONN, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The government plans to impose a 56 percent corporation tax on West German subsidiaries of foreign companies and also will deprive the firms of some tax "privileges," reliable sources said today.

High-priced glamour stocks were particularly hard hit in the decline. Disney lost 4 3/8 to 103 3/4, Bausch & Lomb 4 1/4 to 147-1/8, IBM 8 1/4 to 292 3/8 and Burroughs 2 1/4 to 131 3/4.

Company Reports

	1971	1970
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	121.2	106.4
Profits (millions)	3.9	7.8
Per Share	0.46	0.92
Yearly		
Revenue (millions)	361.6	358.7
Profits (millions)	5.9	20.0
Per Share	0.70	2.25

Among the blue chips, U.S. Steel was active and lost 3 3/8 to 26 3/4, a 49,000-share block moved at 56 3/4. General Electric dropped 1 1/2 to 56 3/4. General Foods 1 1/2 to 31 3/4 and Eastman Kodak 1 7/8 to 83.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were: Commodities and Int. Year ago... COCA ACRA, B... COFFEE Santos B... TEXTILES... COTTON No. 3... CHICAGO FUTURES... WHISKY... CORN... SOYBEAN... SOYBEAN MEAL... NEW YORK FUTURES... World sugar No. 11: March '72 4.80-80...

U.S. Commodity Prices: May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. LIVE HOGS: Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. SHELL EGGS: Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. PROZEN PORK BELLS: Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. LIVE BEEF CATTLE: Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. INTERNATIONAL BONDS TRADED IN EUROPE: Dollar Bonds, Floating Rates, Convertible Bonds, Foreign Stock Indexes, Tokyo Exchange, European Markets, Zurich, Markets Closed, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, New Highs and Lows.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS TRADED IN EUROPE: Dollar Bonds, Floating Rates, Convertible Bonds, Foreign Stock Indexes, Tokyo Exchange, European Markets, Zurich, Markets Closed, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, New Highs and Lows.

New York Stock Exchange Trading: 1971 - Stocks and Bonds, 1970 - Stocks and Bonds, 1969 - Stocks and Bonds. Includes various stock listings with prices and changes.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT: The most recent value quotations shown are supplied by the Funds listed. Includes lists for CREDIT SUISSE, SWISS BANK CORP., FIRST INVESTMENTS, FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP, O.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED, INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS, and LEAF FUNDS.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS TRADED IN EUROPE: Dollar Bonds, Floating Rates, Convertible Bonds, Foreign Stock Indexes, Tokyo Exchange, European Markets, Zurich, Markets Closed, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, New Highs and Lows.

New York Stock Exchange Trading: 1971 - Stocks and Bonds, 1970 - Stocks and Bonds, 1969 - Stocks and Bonds. Includes various stock listings with prices and changes.

FRONTIER TRUST société anonyme Luxembourg, 14, Rue Aldringer. The quorum required by law not having been met at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders... 'FRONTIER TRUST' to 'BAF TRUST, S.A.'... Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against a deposit of their share certificates with one of Frontier Trust's paying agents.

Markets Closed: Stock Exchanges in Belgium, France and Italy were closed yesterday, Nov. 1, for All Saints Day. Dow Jones Averages: 33 Ind. 28.95, 30 Ind. 28.95, 15 Ind. 28.95. Standard & Poor's: 43 Industrials 141.44, 20 Railroads 141.44, 30 Utilities 141.44. New Highs and Lows: NEW HIGHS - 4, NEW LOWS - 13.

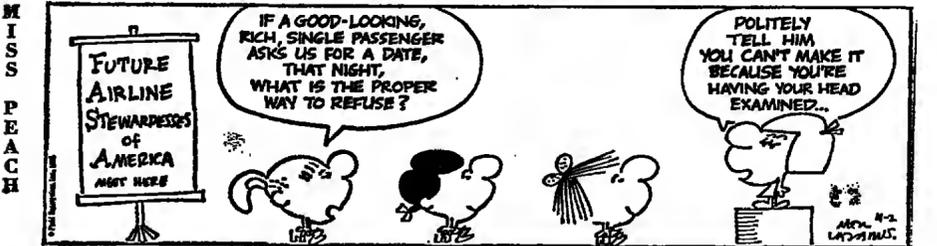
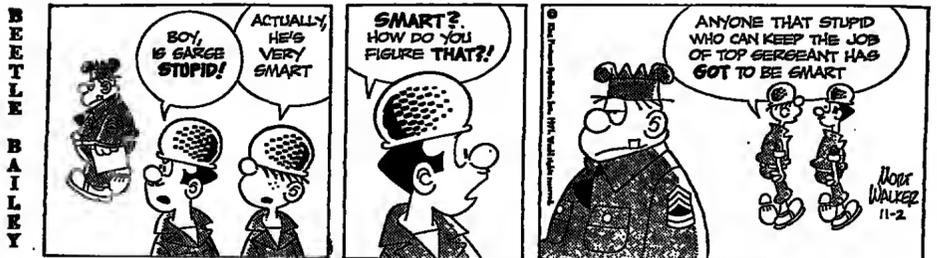
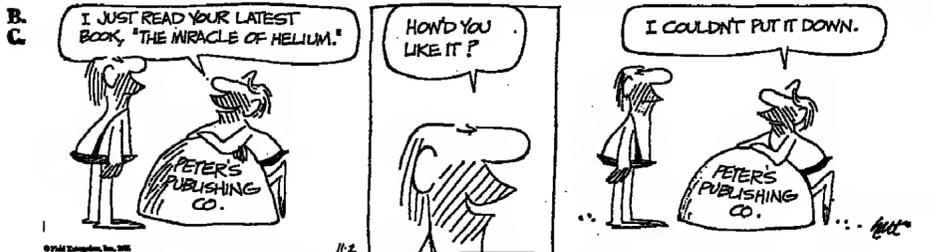
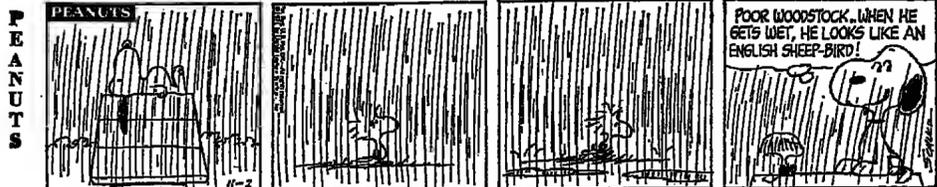
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'High Low', 'Net High Low', and 'Net High Low'.

Advertisement for Coastal States Gas Producing Company. Features a large headline '\$50,000,000', a sub-headline 'Coastal States Gas Producing Company', and a list of 20 financial institutions including Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., and others.



BRIDGE

The International team match of 180 deals for the right to represent the United States in the 1972 world team olympiad ended in a victory for the world champion Aces.

The diagramed deal from that match resulted in a large gain to the Aces' opponents, and a legal argument.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards and scores.

The heart king was led from dummy and East discarded his club ace. South ruffed and started to play the club queen.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and a cartoon illustration of people playing.

BOOKS

FRAGMENTS OF MY FLEECE

By Dean Acheson. Norton. 222 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Stephen S. Rosenfeld

DEAN Acheson had great professional talents in the ways of law and diplomacy and, more germane to this book, he had great personal talents in the ways of cultural sensibility and friendship.

Throughout this collection of essays and addresses, as indeed throughout his record in public service, there runs a sense of absolute conviction and self-assurance, or, if you will, a quite total inability to question premises.

An unapologetic elitist—with status and pride you don't have to apologize for anything, I suppose—he vigorously lamented the passing of an age when men like himself moved naturally into positions of influence.

Perhaps no one whose birth and upbringing and station have not bred into him the profound Anglo-Saxon self-confidence and the personal security of a Dean Acheson can understand how he could have acted so decisively.

"The Todd Killings," directed and produced by Barry Shear, screenplay by Dennis Murphy, holds you fast, while exasperatingly meandering out on these levels.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

كذبان النحل

هنا امه لاصبر

Oakland Doesn't 'Candle' on Touchdown

Raiders Tie Chiefs on Blanda's Field Goal

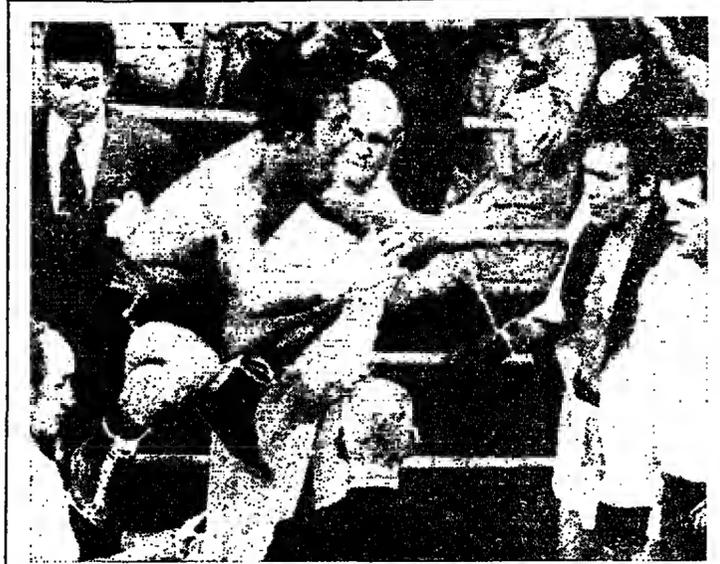
By Kenneth Denlinger
OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP)—George Blanda drove the Oakland Raiders from a 10-point deficit to within an inch or so of victory yesterday. Then coach Tom Madden decided winning wasn't always everything and ordered him to kick the field goal that reduced a 20-20 tie with Kansas City to a 20-17 lead.

"The only time you don't go for a tie is when you need a win. Going for it any other time is for the guys in the back."

Blanda's eight-yard field goal from a difficult angle "no puns by any means" enabled him to become the highest scorer in pro football history with 1,800 points.

When Blanda entered the game with slightly more than 11 minutes left, the Chiefs had a 20-10 lead, on two Ed Podolak runs and 12 and 37-yard field goals by Stenerud.

On his first series of downs, Blanda passed the Raiders 66 yards in three plays, the final 24 on a throw to Fred Biletnikoff.



BIG LEAP—Knichi Wajima of Japan is a happy fighter after he scored 15-round decision over Italy's Carmelo Bossi in Tokyo Sunday to win the World Boxing Association junior-middleweight title.

Griese Directs Dolphins Past Rams, 20-14

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 (AP)—Tom Griese threw two touchdowns and three field goals to lead the Miami Dolphins to a 20-14 victory over the Los Angeles Rams yesterday.

A 23-yard pass from Jim Plunkett to Randy Vatava and a 33-yard field goal by Charlie Gogolak put the 20-point underdog Patriots only three points behind San Francisco at 13-10 when Brodie connected with Washington midway through the fourth quarter.

The victory was the Chargers' third against four losses and moved them into third in the American Conference West while New York remains tied for third in the East with a 2-5 record.

Had generated 538 yards on offense, including 358 by completing 19 of 27 passes against the Jets' patched defensive unit.

Then on third and seven from the 16, Blanda called a play his own players thought was wrong — a trap up the middle.

President of Finland Says UN, Not IOC, Should Rule Olympics

HELSINKI, Nov. 1 (AP)—Finland's president, Urho Kekkonen, yesterday described the International Olympic Committee as an undemocratic institution and suggested that the organization of the Olympic Games should be entrusted to a United Nations organization.

In a speech inaugurating a new building for the sports scientific faculty at Jyväskylä University in central Finland, the president sharply criticized the Finnish sports leaders, and then went on to direct his criticism at the IOC.

"I know many members of this authoritative and exclusive nobility," the president said, "and they are highly respectable persons. But in a democratic community there cannot be men in power who have not got their authority" from those whom they govern.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Two pro football players told a Senate subcommittee today that artificial playing surfaces led to more injuries than "real" grass.

Four players—three of them Lions—were leading individual categories in the National Football Conference Central Division statistics, and two others—both Lions—were runners-up going into the seventh week of play.

Wins Sahara With Final Round 66

Trevino Sets Record for Earnings By Taking His 6th Event of Year

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 1 (AP)—Lee Trevino scored his sixth golf success of the year with a come-from-behind triumph in the Sahara Invitational yesterday and established a single-season money-winning record of \$227,243.

edge George Archer by a stroke. Trevino won \$27,000 from the total purse of \$135,000 to erase Jack Nicklaus' single-season money-winning record of \$211,566 set in 1967.

slump that began after he swept the United States, Canadian and British Opens. Less than a month after winning the British title July 11 in Southport, England, he underwent surgery for appendicitis and missed several weeks on the tour.

Coach of Red Wings Resigns; Flyers Defeat Canadiens, 5-3

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—Doug Barkley resigned as coach of the Detroit Red Wings last night, declaring that he just "couldn't get the team going."

PHILADELPHIA scored five goals in the third period to overtake Montreal, 5-3.

Lee Trevino ... \$77,000 69-72-73-66-280
George Archer ... \$15,400 72-74-74-64-281
Bob Eickstein ... \$1,500 68-74-68-71-282

Revson Wins Title in Can-Am Finale

RIVERDALE, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP)—Peter Revson finished second in the 10th and final Can-Am race of the season yesterday, an event that gave him the drivers' title of the Canadian Automobile Association Challenge Cup series.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson was second, followed by Wilson Fittipaldi, the winner's brother.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The executive director of the Players' Association, Edward R. Carvey, said the association was paying for a study of the safety of the artificial turf, but had not yet concluded whether it results in more injuries than natural grass.

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Hayes Goes on 'Strike,' But Rockets Win

HOUSTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Houston center Elvin Hayes staged an unsuccessful sit-down strike yesterday as his team nevertheless went on to defeat the Buffalo Braves, 102-87, in a National Basketball Association game.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson was second, followed by Wilson Fittipaldi, the winner's brother.

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Smith Is Upset In Swedish Open By Johansson

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1 (Reuters)—Stan Smith, the U.S. Open champion, was upset to night in the first round of the Swedish Open tennis tournament by 19-year-old Leif Johansson of Sweden, 7-6, 7-5.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson was second, followed by Wilson Fittipaldi, the winner's brother.

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Irish Soccer Star Kept Off Team Due to Threats

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 1 (AP)—George Best, Manchester United soccer star, was pulled out of Northern Ireland's international team today because of threats to his life.

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Winner Takes All As Player Faces Nicklaus Today

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 1 (AP)—Jack Nicklaus of the United States and Gary Player of South Africa clash here tomorrow in a \$10,000 winner-take-all round.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson was second, followed by Wilson Fittipaldi, the winner's brother.

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ABA Results
Sunday's Games
New York 107, Kentucky 103 (Barry 25, Melchior 24; Isel 42, Carter 20).

Rally Driver Killed
ROUEN, France, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Rally driver Jean Chironnet, 29, died today when his NSU crashed during the Joan of Arc Rally, police said.

The Scoreboard

NFL Standings
AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Eastern Division
Miami ... 5 2 1 114 109 85
San Diego ... 2 0 0 286 87 185
New England ... 2 0 0 222 84 176
Buffalo ... 2 0 0 200 84 210

The Scoreboard

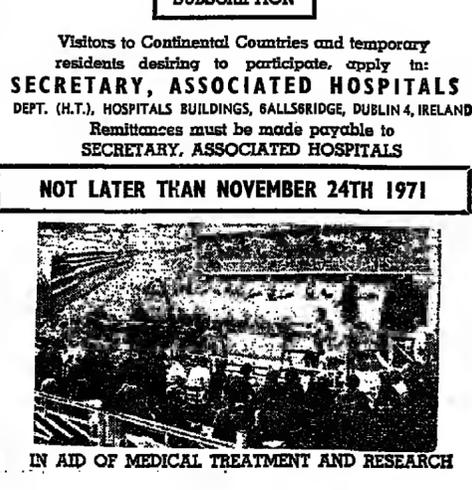
FIGURE SKATING—At London, Swiss champion Charlotte Walder held a 2-2 lead at the end of the five compulsory figures in the Richmond Trophy women's event.

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

The New Air Fares

WASHINGTON—There are so many heads of state, presidents, vice-presidents, premiers, kings, queens, prime ministers and emperors traveling to other countries these days that the airlines have decided to offer special air-fare rates to world leaders.

leaders to take their wives with them on their trips, so we are now advertising a new rate. If you are the head of your country and you are on an official state visit to another country, you can take your wife for \$89 plus tax, providing you don't stay in the country for more than four days.



Buchwald

"That's wonderful," I said. "We are trying to get world

200 Piranesis To Columbia

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT)—A rare set of 24 architectural drawings, which were lost for more than 200 years, have recently been discovered in Europe and donated to the Avery Library of Columbia University, the university announced Saturday. The drawings were executed by the 18th-century engraver and architect Giovanni Battista Piranesi.

"It hardly pays for a leader to leave his wife at home at those rates," I said. "If you can get 10 heads of state to travel together on the same plane, our airlines will offer a 25 percent discount, and the leaders don't have to stay together once they land at the airport," he added.

The Dragon and the Virgin of Bonaguil

By Waverley Root
BONAGUIL, France (AP)—In the medieval times from which it dates and of which it still bears the aspect, the village of Bonaguil must frequently have been menaced by dragons, which, as everybody knows, have an appetite for virgins.

The citizens of Bonaguil, Sud-Ouest reports, "intend to fight to prevent certain projects from being carried out... for instance a real-estate promoter [plans] to construct a vacation village in the forest and on the wooded slopes close by. There would be bungalows, a lake with pedal boats, a beach with its multicolored umbrellas—all things which would contrast violently with the natural aspect of Bonaguil."

The Château of Bonaguil is an anomaly among fortresses of its time. Châteaux as strong as this were normally found at points of strategic importance, commanding roads, passes, bridges or fords, to protect the country against invaders.



Ray-Delvert

The theory was that, if the keep were hit, its shape would deflect the missile. The château is reached by a single narrow road. It arrives parallel to the walls, and, as it reaches the outer gate, turns toward it at an abrupt right angle, leaving little more than a platform before the entrance.

There was a means of communication between the bottom of the moat and the miniature plateau which the invader now occupied—a narrow ladder leading up to a trapdoor opening onto the plateau. Up this ladder defenders would have been sent, to engage the enemy before the moat. The ladder would then have been withdrawn, to discourage retreat.

PEOPLE: Cheaper to Fly, Says Long-Distance Cyclist

Riding his 99-year-old "ordinary upright penny farthing" bicycle, Dennis Wickham, 26, of Gladstone, Queensland, yesterday completed the 15,000-mile journey from London to Brisbane, Australia. It took him 19 months.

U. S. Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr. of Detroit plans to get married in New York next week-end. The Michigan Democrat has a problem, however. As far as the law is concerned, he still has a wife.

Queen Ingrid of Denmark left a Copenhagen hospital yesterday, 10 days after she underwent surgery for a stomach ulcer and doctors reported the 61-year-old queen in excellent condition.

A Canadian engineer says he knows how to solve pollution of Lake Erie—drain the lake and turn it into farm land. Frank Ogden of Toronto said that by building a dam near Detroit and excavating the Niagara River above the falls, the lake could be turned into more than five million acres of new farm land.

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